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Issue Spotlight

American Indians and Criminal Justice

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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office for Domestic Preparedness, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>
800-851-3420

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>
800-851-3420

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

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Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
800-851-3420

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp>
800-851-3420

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

<http://www.nicic.org>
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp>
800-851-3420

Incorporated as an office within the Department of Homeland Security, ODP is responsible for enhancing the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, ODP, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

Contents

The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

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Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and multimedia products that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection (excluding multimedia products) may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Jail Design Review Handbook

Mark Goldman

National Institute of Corrections

2003. 136 pp. ACCN 018443

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 018443. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2003/018443.pdf>.

Provides guidance on the steps involved in planning and designing a new jail or renovating an existing facility. This NIC handbook serves as a tool and reference book for jail administrators, public works managers, and other officials and staff who will be working with architects and engineers and reviewing designs. It focuses particular attention on the early portions of the planning and design process, although it is intended to be used during the entire process. This document discusses architects' drawings and includes extensive checklists of questions to ask during design review.

Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001

Thomas P. Bonczar

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 197976

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/piusp01.htm>.

Presents estimates of the number of living persons in the United States who have ever been incarcerated in a State or Federal prison. Such estimates include persons in prison and on parole, as well as those previously incarcerated but no longer under parole supervision. This BJS Special Report provides updated estimates of the lifetime chances of going to prison using standard demographic life table techniques. Such techniques project the likelihood of incarceration for persons born in 2001, assuming current incarceration rates continue until their death. Each of the measures is estimated by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin. This report includes updates of data from a previous BJS report, *Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison*.

Announcement: New NCJRS Phone Number

As of September 22, 2003, all Office of Justice Programs Clearinghouse phone numbers have been consolidated into one number. The new number is **800-851-3420**. This includes BJA, BJS, NIJ, OJJDP, OVC, and the OJP Program Offices. The ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse number continues to be 800-666-3332.

Prisoners in 2002

Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 14 pp. NCJ 200248

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p02.htm>.

Reports the number of persons in State and Federal prisons as of December 31, 2002 (both overall and by gender), compares the increase in the prison population during 2002 with that of the previous year, and presents prison population growth rates since 1995. This BJS Bulletin includes incarceration rates for the States and lists the five highest and five lowest ranked jurisdictions in number of prisoners held, incarceration rate, and growth rate. Tables present data on prison capacities and the use of local jails and privately operated prisons. Estimates are provided on the number of sentenced prisoners by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin.

Technical Assistance, Information, and Training for Adult Corrections

National Institute of Corrections

2003. 166 pp. ACCN 018675

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 018675. Also available electronically at <http://nicic.org/Pubs/2003/018675.pdf>.

Presents NIC's Adult Service Plan for fiscal year 2004, which begins on October 1, 2003. The NIC information, technical assistance, and training pro-

grams listed are designed for practitioners working in all corrections disciplines (prisons, jails, and community corrections) in Federal, State, and local adult corrections agencies. Program offerings include leadership and management, building training capacity, addressing staff sexual misconduct, women offenders, correctional health care, jail administration, inmate behavior management, new jail planning, educating local officials and the community, jail standards and inspections, jail mental health services, prison management and operations, institutional culture, objective classification, and executive orientation. Information about the Regionalization training network, international assistance, videoconferences, distance learning training, e-learning training, and partnership programs is also included.

Training Programs for Juvenile Corrections Professionals

National Institute of Corrections and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2003. 92 pp. ACCN 018928

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 018928. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/Pubs/2003/018928.pdf>.

Describes the training programs, information services, and technical assistance available to juvenile corrections professionals through the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Academy Division from June 1, 2003, to May 31, 2004. NIC and OJJDP work with a nationwide training committee of juvenile correctional and detention leaders to identify the training

ONLINE Fact Sheets

Summarize Juvenile Court Data

- Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1999 (FS 200302).
- Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1990-1999 (FS 200304).
- Detention in Delinquency Cases, 1990-1999 (FS 200307).
- Drug Offense Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1990-1999 (FS 200308).
- Juvenile Court Placement of Adjudicated Youth, 1990-1999 (FS 200305).
- Juvenile Delinquency Probation Caseload, 1990-1999 (FS 200306).
- Person Offenses in Juvenile Court, 1990-1999 (FS 200303).

These Fact Sheets are available on OJJDP's Web site at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#courts>.

priorities of the field and tailor programs specifically to juvenile justice practitioners. Programs are offered in leadership and management, juvenile offender management, and helping agencies build capacity for training and development.

Crime Prevention

Hand-Held Metal Detectors for Use in Concealed Weapon and Contraband Detection (NIJ Standard-0602.02)

*Nicholas G. Paulter, Jr.
National Institute of Justice*

2003. 60 pp. NCJ 200330

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/200330.htm>.

This NIJ Standard establishes performance requirements and testing methods for active hand-held metal detectors used to find metal weapons or contraband carried on a person or concealed by a non-metal object. It contains definitions to help readers use and understand the specifications and provides field testing procedures for and mechanical drawings of several potentially dangerous test objects.

This Standard supersedes NIJ Standard-0602.01 published in 2000.

Criminal Justice Research

Crime Analysis in America: Findings and Recommendations

*Timothy C. O'Shea and Keith Nicholls
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2003. 28 pp. ACCN 200250

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=855>.*

Describes a COPS-funded study conducted by the University of South Alabama of crime analysis operations in the Nation's law enforcement agencies. Researchers conducted national telephone interviews, mail surveys, and site visits to develop a comprehensive understanding of the state of crime analysis in the United States. The study found that

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maps/conferences.html#7](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps/conferences.html#7)

Identify the Direction, Establish the Connection, Engage the Future

crime analysis units in general focused on the identification and apprehension of offenders and engaged in little analysis of underlying community problems related to crime. This final report provides recommendations on ways that local law enforcement agencies can enhance and develop their own crime analysis capabilities.

Do Batterer Intervention Programs Work? Two Studies

National Institute of Justice

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 200331

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/200331.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Describes results from studies in New York and Florida that attempted to determine whether batterer intervention programs are effective. This NIJ Research for Practice summarizes a longer report published recently (*Batterer Intervention Programs: Where Do We Go From Here?*) and takes a critical look at the effects of batterer intervention programs and methods for evaluating them. Even though certain Florida offenders showed some positive effects from the batterer intervention, these studies raise serious doubts about whether such programs can change batterers' attitudes or behavior. The Florida study found that stake-in-conformity variables (home ownership, marriage, employment) appeared to be more influential than treatment in preventing further physical violence. Limitations inherent in the methodology raise concerns about the studies as well.

Fighting Urban Crime: The Evolution of Federal-Local Collaboration

*Malcolm L. Russell-Einhorn
National Institute of Justice*

2003. 16 pp. NCJ 197040

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/197040.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Describes the expansion of collaboration between Federal and local law enforcement agencies in recent decades, primarily to combat drugs, gangs, and illegal firearms. This NIJ Research in Brief sketches the exponential growth of task forces and other types of collaboration among Federal law enforcement agencies, U.S. Attorneys, and State and local authorities. The advantages of Federal prosecution and why Federal-local collaboration is here to stay are discussed. Extensive references and a timeline depicting milestones in collaboration from 1930 through 2001 are included.

Juvenile Justice

Aftercare Services

*Steve V. Gies
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 31 pp. NCJ 201800*

Available only electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#201800>.

Examines aftercare services that provide youth with comprehensive health, mental health, education, family, and vocational services on their release from the juvenile justice system. This OJJDP Bulletin, the first in OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Practices Series, describes how aftercare services can address some of the problems in the juvenile justice system. It reviews relevant research, analyzes aftercare as it relates to system change, and describes and compares six promising aftercare programs. Resource organizations, assessment instruments, references, and recommended readings are identified.

Juvenile Arrests 2001

*Howard N. Snyder
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 12 pp. NCJ 201370*

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/generalsum.html#201370>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Summarizes and analyzes national and State juvenile arrest data presented in the FBI's report *Crime in the United States 2001*. As reported in this OJJDP Bulletin, juvenile violent crime arrests increased dramatically from the late 1980s through 1994 and then began a steady downward trend. In 2001, the juvenile arrest rate for violent crime was 44 percent below its peak in 1994, reaching its lowest level since 1983. The juvenile arrest rate for each of the offenses tracked in the FBI's Violent Crime Index (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) has been declining steadily since the mid-1990s; for murder, the rate fell 70 percent from its 1993 peak through 2001.

Juvenile Court Statistics 1999

*Charles Puzzanchera, Anne L. Stahl, Terrence A. Finnegan, Nancy Tierney, and Howard N. Snyder
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 114 pp. NCJ 201241*

Available only electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/courtsum.html#201241>.

Profiles nearly 1.7 million delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1999 and reviews judicial trends since 1990. This OJJDP Report, the 73d in the Juvenile Court Statistics Series, analyzes the offenses charged in delinquency cases, demographic characteristics of juveniles involved, sources of referral, and case processing (detention, intake decisions, waiver to criminal court, adjudication, and disposition). The report also profiles status offense cases disposed between 1990 and 1999. The data used in the analyses were contributed to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by more than 2,000 courts with jurisdiction over 70 percent of the U.S. juvenile population in 1999. The report includes tables, figures, and an appendix with county- and State-level case statistics for 1999.

How Families and Communities Influence Youth Victimization

Janet L. Lauritsen
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 12 pp. NCJ 201629

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#201629>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Examines how individual, family, and community factors influence the risk for nonlethal violent victimization among U.S. youth ages 12–17. Drawing on data from a special release of the National Crime Victimization Survey, this OJJDP Bulletin studies risk factors among youth of various racial and ethnic groups and analyzes the most significant


risk factors for understanding violent victimization. By examining the connection between such factors and the risk for violent victimization, the Bulletin shows that, regardless of race, disadvantaged communities with high proportions of unsupervised young people and single-parent families experience the greatest difficulty in protecting youth from victimization.

Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime

Carl McCurley and Howard N. Snyder
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 8 pp. NCJ 201628


Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#201628>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Analyzes the extent and nature of nonfatal violent victimizations committed by juvenile offenders, based on 1997–98 data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System. Incidents analyzed in this OJJDP Bulletin include aggravated and simple assault, sexual assault, and robbery. The Bulletin, which reflects the experience of 667,679 victims, examines characteristics of victims and offenders (age, gender, and relationship), types of offenses, use of guns, and injuries. About one in five nonfatal violent victimizations involves a juvenile offender, acting either alone or with others—adult or juvenile. Most victims of juvenile violence are themselves juveniles, and nearly all victims know the offender. Includes 18 charts and 8 tables.



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An electronic-only NCJRS Catalog!



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Law Enforcement

The Benefits and Consequences of Police Crackdowns

Michael S. Scott

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 98 pp. ACCN 201916

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=964>.

Addresses crackdowns, a response police commonly use to address crime and disorder problems. This guide, part of the Response Guide Series, covers larger scale special operations authorized at a policy-making level, rather than enforcement strategies undertaken by a single, beat-level officer. Crackdowns can be effective at reducing crime and disorder in targeted areas—without displacing the problem. They can even reduce crime outside the target area or reduce offenses not targeted. Pitfalls, such as the

short-term nature of their effects, worsening police-community relations, potential for abuse, expense, impact on the rest of the criminal justice system, and opportunity costs, are discussed.

Eyewitness Evidence: A Trainer's Manual for Law Enforcement

Technical Working Group for Eyewitness Evidence
National Institute of Justice

2003. 68 pp. manual and CD-ROM. NCJ 188678

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188678.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Assists law enforcement trainers with creating and instructing courses on eyewitness evidence, particularly interviewing witnesses and conducting lineups. This training package is based on *Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement* (1999) and outlines basic procedures to obtain the most reliable and accurate information from eyewitnesses. This NIJ Special Report provides instructors with sample lesson plans, explanations grounded in research, and much of the context for understanding the

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www.search.org/conferences/2004symposium

recommendations made in the original guide. The accompanying CD-ROM delivers multimedia presentations to augment the trainer's discussions. The NIJ training material can supplement existing training programs or be used on its own.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2002

*Brian A. Reaves and Lynn M. Bauer
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 199995

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fleo02.htm>.*

Provides national data on Federal officers with authority to make arrests and carry firearms as of June 2002, based on a census of Federal agencies. Using agency classifications, the report presents the number of officers working in the areas of criminal investigation and enforcement, police patrol and response, security and protection, court operations, and corrections, by agency and State. Data on gender and race of officers are also included. Also includes a summary of data on Federal law enforcement officers killed or assaulted in the United States and its territories, 1997–2001.

Promising Strategies from the Field: Spotlight on Sheriffs

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 37 pp. ACCN 199266

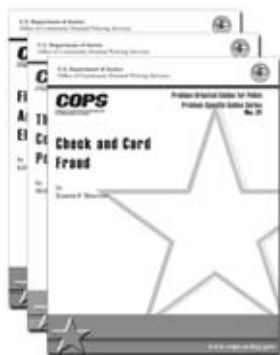
Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800–421–6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=816>.*

Discusses special projects undertaken by six sheriffs' departments across the Nation: creating a gang incident tracking database, installing mobile data computers in patrol vehicles, providing technology to prevent and investigate trailer theft, upgrading information and communications technologies, placing school resource officers in local high schools, and adding and redeploying deputies and implementing a computer-aided dispatch system to increase departmental efficiency. The COPS Innovations: Promising Strategies from the Field Series highlights specific projects and progress of U.S. law enforcement agencies that received COPS grants and the impact COPS helped make on their communities. The series focuses on ways COPS grantees operationalize and institutionalize community policing strategies to reduce crime and improve communication between law enforcement and the communities in their jurisdictions.

COPS

problem-oriented guides for police

Check out these COPS guides to help police fight crimes against the elderly.



- ◆ **Financial Crimes Against the Elderly**
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=963>
- ◆ **Check and Card Fraud**
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=965>
- ◆ **Robbery at Automated Teller Machines**
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=282>

These publications continue the COPS tradition of providing useful research and best practices to law enforcement agencies nationwide.

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office, U.S. Department of Justice, is committed to providing our Nation's law enforcement agencies with timely and actionable resources they can use to better serve their communities. Visit the Resource Room at COPS Online, located at www.cops.usdoj.gov, or call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 800.421.6770 for a full selection of COPS publications and other resources.

Reference and Statistics

Money Laundering Offenders, 1994–2001

Mark Motivans
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 199574

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/mlo01.htm>.

Describes the criminal case processing of money laundering defendants in the Federal criminal justice system. It examines both Bank Secrecy Act offenses (statutes that prohibit monetary recording and reporting violations) and Money Laundering Control Act offenses (statutes that prohibit the underlying criminal activity that generates the illicit profits involved in laundering). This report also describes the number and disposition of money laundering suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys, the number of money laundering defendants in cases filed in U.S. District Courts, and adjudication outcomes including sanctions imposed. The report includes criminal case processing trends (1994–2001) for Federal money laundering offenders.

Victims


Financial Crimes Against the Elderly

Kelly Dedel Johnson
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services


2003. 88 pp. ACCN 201915

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800–421–6770). Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=963>.

Addresses the problem of financial crimes against the elderly by describing the problem and reviewing risk factors. The guide, part of the Problem-Specific Guides Series for police, identifies a set of questions to help analyze local problems, reviews responses to problems, and describes the conditions under which those responses are most effective. Both fraud committed by strangers and financial exploitation by relatives and caregivers are discussed. Describes factors that contribute to financial crimes against the elderly, including home ownership, their likelihood of seeking advice before a purchase, and their knowledge of consumer rights. The guide includes appendixes that summarize potential responses to these crimes and list other problem-oriented publications for police. —◆



Make a Difference in the Lives of Crime Victims



Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"

Victims of crime need ongoing support. Order the 2004 *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* today to plan observances of National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 18–24, and raise awareness of victim issues all year long.

New resources in the 2004 guide include:

- ◆ A victim and public awareness flier in Spanish
- ◆ Guidelines for sponsoring a student poster/essay contest
- ◆ A DVD highlighting the NCVRW theme
- ◆ Camera-ready art files on CD-ROM

The resource guide again features statistical overviews and victim information on various topics, a victims' rights timeline, guidelines for maximizing awareness and working with the media, and camera-ready artwork for posters, fliers, buttons, bumper stickers and more.

To order your resource guide, visit the NCJRS Online Ordering System at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org> or call 800–851–3420 (TTY 877–712–9279). Ask for NCJ 202045.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS customers with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by NCJRS sponsoring agencies (listed on the cover) are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Psychology, Crime & Law

Volume 9, Number 3, September 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Taylor & Francis Inc., Journals Department, 325 Chestnut Street, 8th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (800-354-1420). Annual subscription: \$224.

"Juvenile Sex Offenders: Differences Between Group and Solo Offenders" by Catrien Bijleveld and Jan Hendriks (pp. 237-245). Suggests that differentiation in treatment is warranted, given personality differences in group and solo juvenile sex offenders. Group offenders could benefit from therapy that stresses the group dynamic aspects of their offenses and the need to take responsibility for one's deeds and role socialization.

Differences in personality and background characteristics between juvenile sex offenders who commit sex offenses on their own and those who do so in a group were studied using a sample of 83 male offenders from the Netherlands. Of the 32 group offenders, 28 were accused of rape and 4 of assault; of the 51 solo offenders, 28 were accused of rape, 18 of assault, and 5 of incest.

Solo offenders had significantly higher scores of neuroticism and impulsivity and lower scores of sociability compared with group offenders. No significant differences in conscience level or IQ were found between group and solo offenders, although group offenders had significantly lower scores on sensation seeking. Only 1 of the 32 group offenders was a victim of sexual violence, but 14 of the 50 solo offenders were victims of sexual violence. Additionally, solo offenders had committed more previous sexual offenses than group offenders and were three times as likely to be a repeat sexual offender.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

Volume 18, Number 8, August 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243 or 805-499-9774). Annual subscriptions: \$159 individual, \$653 institutional. Add \$48 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Treatment Needs of Women Arrested for Domestic Violence: A Comparison With Male Offenders" by Kris Henning, Angela Jones, and Robert Holdford (pp. 839-856). Concludes that extensive exploration of family histories and mental health functioning are useful in developing comprehensive theories and treatments to address the problem of domestic violence by women offenders.

The study compares and contrasts the demographic characteristics, mental health functioning, and childhood family dysfunction in a sample of 2,254 male and 281 female domestic violence offenders. The women were demographically similar to the men, with the majority of both sexes African-American, dating their victim, and young to middle-aged. Females were significantly more likely to have attended college but less likely to be working outside the home than males. No gender differences were observed in the proportion of men and women from broken homes, exposed to parental criminality, or with parents who abused substances. Men were slightly more likely than women to report corporal punishment by their caregivers, while women were slightly more likely to have been exposed to severe domestic violence during childhood.

Several differences in the mental health histories of male and female offenders were revealed, as significantly more male offenders reported earlier treatment for substance abuse, often court mandated. Furthermore, women were nearly twice as likely as men to have been treated previously with psychotropic medicine and three times as likely to have attempted suicide. Male offenders reported significantly more conduct problems before age 16; women reported more symptoms of personality

dysfunction and mood disorder in adulthood. Although nearly one-half of both males and females reported being dissatisfied in their relationship with the victim, women were twice as likely (29.5 versus 14.4 percent) to express uncertainty about the relationship and 39.4 percent planned to leave their spouse/partner.

Homicide Studies

Volume 7, Number 3, August 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243 or 805-499-9774). Annual subscriptions: \$79 individual, \$398 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Murder in Black and White: The Newspaper Coverage of Homicide in Houston" by Derek J. Paulsen (pp. 289-317). Explores the difference between the reality of homicide in Houston, Texas, from 1986 to 1994 and the portrayal of homicide incidents in newspaper coverage, including those that received cursory newspaper coverage and "celebrated" newspaper coverage. The most significant factor in determining whether an incident received

newspaper coverage was the presence of multiple victims, followed by incidents involving female victims and multiple offenders. Newspapers also covered a high percentage of homicides that involved intimates and family relationships, although those were the rarest incidents. Black and Hispanic victims were significantly less likely than white victims to receive newspaper coverage.

These factors also were the best predictors of the length of an article and number of articles an incident received. Celebrated and feature articles were more likely to cover incidents involving statistically rare victims (female, white, Asian, young, or affluent victims or multiple-victim incidents), whereas crime column reports were more likely to cover incidents involving more typical victims (black, Hispanic, male, or poor victims or single-victim incidents). These rare incidents also were more likely to receive coverage in years with a high number of homicides than in years with a low number of homicides. Lastly, the percentage of total homicide incidents in a year that received newspaper coverage appeared to be associated with preceding years' homicide totals as opposed to the current year's homicide total. —◆

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American Indians and Criminal Justice

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Keeping the Promise of Justice to the First Americans

American Indians* are recognized as a specific minority group in the United States, yet they represent more than 500 Indian nations and both urban and rural lifestyles (<http://w3.uokhsc.edu/ccan/Abusers%20who%20were%20Abused.pdf>). As of July 2002, 562 tribes were federally acknowledged in the contiguous 48 States and Alaska (<http://www.doiu.nbc.gov/orientation/indian-tribes.pdf>). According to Attorney General John Ashcroft, the Federal Government has always had a unique relationship with tribal governments and special obligations to American Indians (<http://www.usdoj.gov/otj/agremarksnativeamericanheritage.htm>). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports that the rate of violent victimization estimated from responses by American Indians is well above that of other U.S. racial or ethnic subgroups and is more than twice as high as the national average (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic.pdf>). These disparities in the rates of violence affecting American Indians occur across age groups, housing locations, income groups, and genders.

Hate crimes, in particular, seem to be a growing problem among the Native American population. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) *Hate Crime Statistics 2001*, 95 hate offenses were perpetrated against American Indians and Alaska Natives in 2001, compared with 62 in 2000 (http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_01/01crime2.pdf).

FBI data also illustrate that 100,701 adult American Indians were arrested in 2001, which amounted to 1.3 percent of that population. In addition to adult arrests, there were 18,580 juvenile arrests of American Indians or Alaska Natives, which was 1.2 percent of the juvenile American Indian/Alaska Native population (http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_01/01crime4.pdf).

Approximately 13,240 American Indians were incarcerated in State and Federal correctional facilities in June 2000, which was 1 percent of the total inmate population in the United States. In June 1995, 10,519 American Indians were being held in State and Federal correctional facilities, accounting for 1 percent of the total inmate population (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/csfcf00.pdf>).

Alcohol and substance abuse are the most severe health and social problems facing Indian tribes today (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/americannative/promise.pdf>). Results from the *Overview of Findings From the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* indicate that during 2002, American Indians age 12 and older had the highest percentage of lifetime illicit drug use of any racial ethnic group (<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda/2k2nsduh/Overview/2k2Overview.htm#toc>). During 2000, law enforcement agencies in Indian Country reported 5,288 drug offenses, including sales, use, and possession (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/tle00.pdf>).

*The term *American Indian* includes American Indian and Alaska Native tribe members.

Publications

General

American Indians and Crime (NCJ 173386)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/aic.htm>.

Reports the rates and characteristics of violent crimes experienced by American Indians (defined in the report to include Alaska Natives and Aleuts) and summarizes data from the 1990s on American Indians in the criminal justice system. The findings include the involvement of alcohol, drugs, and weapons in violence by and against American Indians; victim-offender relationships; the race of persons who commit violence against American Indians; the rate of reporting to police by victims; and injuries, hospitalization, and financial loss suffered by victims.

The Changing Federal Role in Indian Country (NIJ Journal, April 2001) (JR 000247)

Available electronically at <http://ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000247c.pdf>.

Discusses the Federal Government's revised efforts and approach in handling crime and justice on Indian lands that face an increasing public safety crisis.

NIJ Journal, January 2001 (JR 000246)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/jr000246.htm>.

Provides three articles about the challenges of administering justice in Indian country. The differences between Indian country and municipal policing are explored, along with the Federal policies that influence those differences. The benefits of community policing in Indian country and the relationship between community policing and tribal justice systems are also noted. The high turnover rates of law enforcement officers in remote areas of Alaska are examined. Finally, the effectiveness of grants to prevent and respond to violence against American Indian women is described.

Corrections

Jails in Indian Country, 2001 (NCJ 193400)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/jic01.htm>.

Presents findings from the 2001 *Survey of Jails in Indian Country*, an enumeration of all 68 confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Courts

Tribal Court CASA: A Guide to Program Development (FS 200209)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/fs200209.pdf>.

Summarizes key points from a guide published by the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association (National CASA) and the Tribal Law and Policy Institute in 2000. The guide leads tribal communities through each step of planning and running a Tribal Court CASA program and includes sample policies and forms.

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: The Key Components (NCJ 188154)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/188154.pdf>.

Explains each of 10 key components of Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (drug courts), including several recommended practices that provide guidance for implementing each component.

Drugs and Crime

Promising Practices and Strategies to Reduce Alcohol and Substance Abuse Among American Indians and Alaska Natives (NCJ 183930)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/americannative/promise.pdf>.

Describes policy initiatives designed to reduce alcohol abuse by American Indians and Alaska Natives and increase community safety.

Juvenile Justice

Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (FS 000303)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factsheets/cja/fs000303.pdf>.

Describes an Office for Victims of Crime grant program that provides funds and technical assistance to improve the capacity of existing tribal systems to handle serious child abuse cases, particularly cases of sexual abuse, by developing specialized services and procedures that address the needs of American Indian child victims.

Juvenile Justice Journal, Volume VII, Number 2 (American Indian Issue) (NCJ 184747)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/184747.pdf>.

Presents three feature articles that examine the roles of character building and cultural identity in preventing and combating delinquency and drug use among American Indian youth and report on OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program to address the rise in juvenile crime in tribal communities.

OJJDP's Program of Research for Tribal Youth (FS 200110)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/fs200110.pdf>.

Summarizes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's tribal youth research activities, which are designed to provide empirical evidence about juvenile justice and delinquency prevention policies and practices and their impact on tribal youth.

OJJDP's Tribal Youth Initiatives (NCJ 193763)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/193763.pdf>.

Describes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's efforts to assist tribal communities in addressing risk factors for delinquency, including substance abuse and mental health issues.

United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (YFS 00107)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/yfs00107.pdf>.

Describes United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (UNITY), a nonprofit, national network organization that promotes personal development, citizenship,

and leadership among American Indian/Alaska Native youth.

Law Enforcement

Policing on American Indian Reservations (NCJ 188095)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188095.htm>.

Describes the demands placed on reservation police departments and explores the constraints within which these police departments operate. It contains findings from a literature review, a two-part survey of Indian police departments, and site visits to four departments.

Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000 (NCJ 197936)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/tle00.htm>.

Presents information on the characteristics of Indian country law enforcement agencies in the United States, including personnel, services, and functions. These selected findings include a special section on crime in Indian country. Agency data are taken from the 2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

Victims

Violence Against Indian Women, Final Revised Report (NCJ 198828)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/198828.pdf>.

Explores the patterns of violence against women in 15 Native American communities (10 rural/reservation and 5 urban) and examines the readiness of these communities to develop and implement effective violence prevention efforts.

Web Resources

American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk

http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/americannative/whats_new.htm

The American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) Affairs Desk was established by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, to provide federally recognized AI/AN tribes greater access to information regarding funding opportunities, training and technical assistance, and topics related to AI/AN affairs.

National American Indian Court Judges Association

<http://www.naicja.org>

The National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA) is a national voluntary association of tribal court judges. Its membership is primarily judges, justices, and peacemakers serving in tribal justice systems. NAICJA is primarily devoted to the support of American Indian and Alaska Native justice systems through education, information sharing, and advocacy.

National Indian Child Welfare Association

<http://www.nicwa.org>

The National Indian Child Welfare Association provides public policy, research, and advocacy; information and training on American Indian child welfare; and community development services to a broad national audience including tribal governments and programs, State child welfare agencies, and other organizations, agencies, and professionals interested in American Indian child welfare.

National Indian Justice Center

<http://nijc.indian.com>

The National Indian Justice Center, Inc. (NIJC) is an Indian-owned and -operated nonprofit corporation. NIJC was established in 1983 through the collective efforts of the National American Indian Court Judges Association, the American Indian Lawyer Training Program, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an independent national resource for Native communities and tribal governments. NIJC aims to design and deliver legal education, research, and technical assistance programs that improve the quality of life for Native communities and the administration of justice in Indian country.

National Tribal Justice Resource Center

<http://www.tribalresourcecenter.org>

The National Tribal Justice Resource Center is the largest and most comprehensive site dedicated to tribal justice systems, personnel, and tribal law. The resource center is the central national clearinghouse of information for American Indian tribal courts, providing technical assistance and resources to develop and enhance tribal justice system personnel. Programs and services developed by the resource center are offered to all tribal justice system personnel whether they work with formal tribal courts or tradition-based tribal dispute resolution forums.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Tribal Youth Program

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/tytp/index.html>

The Tribal Youth Program (TYP) is part of the Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, a joint initiative of the U.S. Departments of Justice and the Interior to improve law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian country. Since fiscal year 1999, approximately \$12 million annually has been appropriated for TYP. TYP, in turn, provides resources to federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native villages. The distribution of funding is based on service population on or near reservations; programs are funded for 36 months. Since 1999, 10 percent of the TYP appropriation has been used for research and evaluation activities and 2 percent for training and technical assistance.

Office of Tribal Justice

<http://www.usdoj.gov/otj/index.html>

The Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) was established to provide a single point of contact within the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) for meeting the broad and complex Federal responsibilities for tribes. OTJ facilitates coordination among DOJ components that work on Indian issues and provides a permanent channel of communication between tribal governments and DOJ.

Tribal Court Clearinghouse

<http://www.tribal-institute.org>

The Tribal Court Clearinghouse, established by the Tribal Law and Policy Institute, is a resource for tribal justice systems and others involved in the enhancement of justice in Indian country.

U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs

<http://indian.senate.gov>

The U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has jurisdiction to study the unique problems of American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives and to propose legislation to alleviate these difficulties. These issues include Indian education, economic development, land management, trust responsibilities, health care, and claims against the United States. All legislation proposed by Senators that specifically pertains to American Indians, Native Hawaiians, or Alaska Natives is under the committee's jurisdiction.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to
<http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

OJP-Sponsored Research

"Policing Crime Guns" by Jacqueline Cohen and Jens Ludwig. In *Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence* (eds. Jens Ludwig and Philip Cook), Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, 2003 (pp. 217-250). NCJ 203344. Grant numbers NIJ 95-IJ-CX-0005 and NIJ 95-IJ-CX-0075.

In 1998, Pittsburgh's directed police patrols against illegal gun carrying may have reduced shots fired by 34 percent and gunshot injuries by as much as 71 percent in selected high-crime neighborhoods. Spatial displacement, where gun-carrying offenders shift their activities from targeted to nontargeted areas, seems to have been ruled out as a factor for the decrease. Because the program focuses police resources on the most costly violent crimes—those that involve firearms—the targeting seems to have enhanced the cost-effectiveness of the additional spending. The program estimates that an investment of \$35,000 in targeted antigun police patrols may save as much as \$25 million in the costs of gun violence to society.

"He Hits, She Hits: Assessing Gender Differences and Similarities in Officially Reported Intimate Partner Violence" by Heather C. Melton and Joanne Belknap. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, Vol. 30, No. 3, June 2003 (pp. 328-348). NCJ 200643. National Institute of Justice. Grant number 96-WT-NX-0004.

Data from 2,670 cases in pretrial service and police reports in a large Midwestern city suggest serious gender differences in the type and amount of intimate partner violence (IPV): men are generally more seriously violent toward their female partners than women are toward their male partners. Officially collected checklists and other barebones measures of IPV do not compare with the detail and level of abuse that police officers' descriptions reveal. Important gender differences emerged: defendants were more often male (86 percent) than female (14 percent). Men were more likely than women to be reported as making threats and using violent actions. Women were more likely to mention self-defense and use a weapon. Finally, male defendants' actions were more serious and caused more fear for victims than did female defendants' actions.

"Police Officers' Attitudes, Behavior, and Supervisory Influences: An Analysis of Problem Solving" by Robin Shepard Engel and Robert E. Worden. *Criminology* Vol. 41, No. 1, February 2003 (pp. 131-166). NCJ 201191. National Institute of Justice. Grant number 95-IJ-CX-0071.

A patrol study in police departments in Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Petersburg, Florida, showed that officers' perceptions of their supervisors' problem-solving priorities, although often inaccurate, affected the amount of time that officers spent conducting community-oriented policing activities. Data also show that officers' attitudes regarding problem solving and community-oriented policing were unrelated to their own behavior and only weakly correlated with their supervisors' attitudes. Police administrators can affect officers' behavior by training and encouraging supervisors to convey their priorities for problem solving and community policing effectively. —◆

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Corrections

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 197976.** Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974–2001 (BJS). See p. 4.
- ☐ 02 **NCJ 200248.** Prisoners in 2002 (BJS). See p. 5.

Criminal Justice Research

- ☐ 03 **NCJ 200331.** Do Batterer Intervention Programs Work? Two Studies (NIJ). See p. 7.
- ☐ 04 **NCJ 197040.** Fighting Urban Crime: The Evolution of Federal-Local Collaboration (NIJ). See p. 7.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 05 **NCJ 201370.** Juvenile Arrests 2001 (OJJDP). See p. 7.

- ☐ 06 **NCJ 201629.** How Families and Communities Influence Youth Victimization (OJJDP). See p. 8.
- ☐ 07 **NCJ 201628.** Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime (OJJDP). See p. 8.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ 08 **NCJ 188678.** Eyewitness Evidence: A Trainer's Manual for Law Enforcement (manual and CD-ROM) (NIJ). See p. 9.
- ☐ 09 **NCJ 199995.** Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2002 (BJS). See p. 10.

Reference and Statistics

- ☐ 10 **NCJ 199574.** Money Laundering Offenders, 1994–2001 (BJS). See p. 11.

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